

GERMANS IN GENERAL RETREAT,  
BADLY TORN BY FOCH'S ARMIESThe Development of Foch's Offensive  
Makes It Doubtful if Foe Can Stop  
Short of German Border  
Before ReorganizingGERMANS MUST EVACUATE  
ST. GOBAIN FOREST AT ONCEOn Northern Part of the Battle Line  
the Enemy Is Retreating Rapidly—Americans and French  
Push Up from South

(By the Associated Press.)

The grip of the Germans on northern France has been loosened and the process of herding them back to their borders is proceeding at an increasingly rapid pace under the allied lash.

Already, since the beginning of the July offensive, which initiated the loosening process, the allies have pushed the enemy back a maximum of 45 miles, from the Aisne near Albert to the tip of the present Anglo-American wedge at LeCateau.

A scant 25 miles more will bring them on this line to the Belgian frontier south of Mauberge. But long before that point is reached, the pressure on all sides, if continued at the present rate, will have resulted in the clearing of the enemy from virtually all French territory and a great part of Belgian soil.

The Germans already are carrying out a general retreat.

General Ludendorff patently has been desirous of withdrawing to a shorter line, where he could reorganize his forces. But the steady, unrelenting pressure which the allied armies have applied all along the front has made it impossible for him to detach himself for such an operation. He cannot break contact with his adversary, as he would like to do, and consequently is obliged to fall back slowly, fighting hard and losing heavily in his backward course.

Last night's developments and those of today along the wide battle front only served to accentuate the extent of the German retreat and the acceleration of its pace. The official reports reveal the British and the Americans, co-operating with them, still widening the great wedge in the German line southeast of Cambrai, a process in which the French to the south are aiding notably. General Petain's troops have pushed from the river Oise to a point almost as far north as Guise, where they join with the British and Americans, who are rapidly nearing the important railway junction of Wassigny, south and east of LeCateau. This sensational drive in the center is matched in efficiency, however, by the terrific pressure of the French armies south of Laon and along the line north of the Aisne and in the Champagne. This movement, in conjunction with the drive to the north, is, according to today's advices, making it inevitable that the German retire from Laon and the great St. Gobain massif. The withdrawal, indeed, appears to be under way here as elsewhere.

The Americans are with the French in applying the pressure in the Champagne and the American army, in its drive in the Argonne area, has joined with Petain's troops at Grand Pre. Farther east the German line on which the Germans stood to resist the American drive west of the Meuse is trembling under the blows of Pershing's troops, and further advances by the American forces are expected.

On the far northern end of the battle line the Anglo-Belgian forces apparently are being held in leash to thrust again for a closing of the pocket in which Douai now is enclosed, together with the great manufacturing city of Lille, as soon as the northeastern thrust of the British first, third and fourth armies has progressed to the desired point. The Germans in the Lens area, however, are not waiting for this trap to be sprung and are continuing their withdrawal from that part of the pocket which is one of the most immediately threatened. Battlefield reports indicate an expectancy that a move by the Germans to evacuate Douai is imminent.

MAXIMILIAN DEFIED  
EMPEROR'S WISHES

Made Peace Proposal to President Wilson in Direct Opposition to the Ruler's Views.

London, Oct. 11.—Chancellor Maximilian's peace proposal to President Wilson was made in direct opposition to the views of Emperor William, according to a report brought to London by a neutral who left Germany a few days ago. It is suggested that this may be the reason for the summoning of the German sovereigns for a conference. No official confirmation of this can be obtained here.

## GERMANS TOOK 3,000 PRISONERS.

and Five More Guns in Advance North of Leskovatz.

London, Oct. 11.—Serbian troops, after capturing Leskovatz, again advanced on Oct. 8 had reached a line ten miles to the north of that town, says an official statement issued by the Serbian general staff. More than 3,000 men were taken prisoner and five more guns were captured.

WILSON APPEALS  
FOR LIBERTY LOAN

And "Double Your Subscription" Becomes the Slogan All Over the United States.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—With the declaration of President Wilson that "recent events have enhanced, not lessened, the importance of this loan," committees conducting the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan today appealed to the American public not only to buy bonds, but to buy more bonds. "Double your subscription," became a slogan in many communities.

Subscriptions to the loan today had reached only the one-third mark toward the goal of \$6,000,000,000. Total subscriptions as reported early today were slightly more than \$2,000,000,000, which means that pledges must average at least \$500,000,000 each day until the close of the campaign, Oct. 19.

Over-subscription of the loan is a matter of world importance at this time, President Wilson declared in a statement issued last night.

"The best thing that could happen would be," said the president's statement, "that the loan should not only be fully subscribed, but very greatly over-subscribed." Over-subscription of the loan was emphasized as a necessity in a statement by William J. Bryan, made public today.

"A failure of the people to respond to the call for money now would be disastrous," said Mr. Bryan. "It would encourage the enemy more than a successful battle. The supreme moment has come, no one can fail to see the importance of prompt action. Over-subscription at once will be an announcement to Germany that the American people stand back of the president, the government and the army and are ready to furnish the money necessary to win the war."

KAISER SUMMONS  
ALL GERMAN HEADS

For a Conference, Before Answering President Wilson's Query as to the Meaning of Peace Proffer.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—Emperor William has summoned the sovereigns of all the German federal states to Berlin for a consultation before answering President Wilson's note, according to a Cologne dispatch. Such a conference is unique in the history of Germany.

GERMAN PEOPLE MISLED.  
Or Germany's Attitude on Submarine Warfare Would Have Been Different.

Copenhagen, Wednesday, Oct. 9.—George Bernhard, writing in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, says the submarine warfare never would have been proclaimed if the German people had not been deceived and misled.

Discussing the peace steps taken at Washington in 1916 and 1917 the writer says: "If we had known President Wilson had been continually requested to act as peace mediator and even that specified conditions had been submitted, we would have known that at the moment of the submarine warfare was declared, President Wilson had agreed to accept the role of mediator, the German people, in the great majority, never would have tolerated a policy which brought upon them the reputation of being double-tongued."

All this, says Bernhard, goes far toward making President Wilson's sharp words understandable.

"It also explains Ambassador Gerard's unmeasured speech, when one recalls that the German government permitted him to make a friendly address in the presence of high officials at the very moment when the submarine campaign already was decided upon," he concluded.

## MUST NOT LET DOWN WORK.

British Minister of Munitions Preparing for 1919 Fighting.

London, Thursday, Oct. 10.—Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, speaking at Leeds today, said the output of shells in British munition plants now is 12,000 tons daily. He declared preparations must be made for continuing the war on a still larger scale and with still larger resources through 1919.

"We are dealing with a crafty enemy, who still is in possession of enormous resources," he said. "Even if he evacuates France and Belgium, that will not assure the acceptance of our indispensable terms, for he can stand on his own strongly fortified frontier. We must, therefore, not slacken our output of munitions, as it will be necessary for France and England to supply a portion of the armament and equipment for the American forces. The Americans are sending men to Europe far in advance of the development of their own great munitions program. Therefore, our exertions must be continuous, if we are to make good our promises to those who are hurrying across the Atlantic to our aid. Without this equipment, we cannot have the assistance of these valiant American troops, who will be needed to strike the final blow if the war should last into next summer."

## TURKEY EAGER FOR PEACE.

German Newspaper Prints Admission Through Correspondence.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—Writing from Constantinople upon the appointment of Tewfik Pasha as grand vizier and Ismet Pasha as war minister of Turkey, the Berlin correspondent of the Rheinisch-Westphalian Gazette says the new Turkish cabinet proclaims the general desire of peace on the part of the people of that country.

"We certainly do not stray far from the truth when we assume that impending events in Turkey will result in a change of policy," the newspaper says.

AFTER STRUGGLE  
LECAUTEAU TAKEN

Douai Is Likely to Be Evacuated in a Short Time

ALLIES EXTENDED  
THEIR OFFENSIVE

Germans Are Removing the Guns and Leaving Machine Gunners Behind

With the Anglo-American forces southeast of Cambrai, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The great battle now being fought in this region is on a front of nearly thirty miles to-day, having been extended to the north. The British are gaining everywhere. There is virtually no enemy infantry opposition. The only resistance worth mentioning is coming from the enemy machine gunners. The bulk of the enemy artillery seems to have fled to far east of the battle ground so as to be out of range.

The high ground on the eight-mile front between St. Hilaire and LeCateau to the southeast, was found to be alive with machine guns when the British approached and the cavalry patrols were held up for some time.

North of the LeCateau-St. Hilaire line the Germans are in headlong flight, according to the last reports from airplane observers. The Douai salient has been made still deeper and the news that the Germans are beginning to evacuate that city may be expected at any time.

Cambrai is being rapidly left behind in the battle area. As the armies push forward there are nowhere any signs that the Germans intend making a determined stand, but the British are going a little slower now, as it is impossible for the vast organization in the rear of the three armies to keep pace with the advance.

Up to a late hour last night the British third army had within eighteen hours made an average advance of more than four miles, and the fourth army from one to three miles, while the first army northeast of Cambrai had made a general progress of three miles. All the armies were continuing to move eastward.

East of Bohain the British are approaching Mennetrot and the Andigny forest, while east of Vaux-Andigny they are drawing closer to Wassigny.

From LeCateau, which was taken after a struggle, the troops are striking in the direction of Bazul, 2½ miles south-east of LeCateau.

## GIVEN UP AS LOST.

Wooden Steamer Sam Gabriel Is 30 Days Overdue.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—The wooden steamer Sam Gabriel, 560 gross tons, which left here Sept. 11, for La Paz, lower California, with a general cargo, and to-day was given up as lost by officials of the Gulf Mail Steamship company. The vessel was commanded by Captain Roger Allman and carried a crew of nineteen men.

It is feared the Sam Gabriel foundered in a hurricane off lower California September 11.

## VERY SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

Was Recorded on the Seismograph at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—A very severe earthquake was being recorded on the seismographs of Georgetown university observatory at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Father Francis A. Tondorf, the observer, said there was no indication where it was located, but it looked as though it might be centered to the west of Washington.

## RESUMED WORK.

Quintan Shipbuilders Made Agreement Last Night.

Quincy, Mass., Oct. 11.—Employees at the Quintan plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation returned to work today following an absence of one day as a protest against alleged failure by the company to put into effect a wage award made by the adjustment board of the Emergency Fleet corporation. An agreement was reached at a conference last night. It was estimated that 5,500 employees failed to appear for work yesterday.

## DIED OF INFLUENZA.

President Drake of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Laurin J. Drake, president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, died of pneumonia at his home here last night. For many years he was a business associate of John D. Rockefeller, and other leaders in the petroleum field.

W. H. Gale of Wellington street received a telegram today announcing the safe arrival of his son, Kenneth H. Gale, overseas. Mr. Gale is assistant bandmaster of the 57th Pioneer infantry band, in which are a number of other Barre boys.

The body of Battista Maggistris, whose death occurred in Hardwick on Sunday morning, was brought to Barre for interment yesterday, the burial taking place in Hope cemetery. The deceased was 47 years old and a native of Italy. Death was due to an attack of influenza, which developed pneumonia. Mr. Maggistris leaves his wife and four children, who are living in Switzerland. He had been a resident of Hardwick for the past 12 years, and was a granitecutter by trade.

NEW ENGLAND  
MEN WON GLORY

Gen. March Reveals That They Were in the St. Mihiel Victory

WHICH PAVED WAY  
FOR PRESENT DRIVE

Total Troops Sent Abroad Now Exceed 1,900,000 Men

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—American troops sent overseas have passed the 1,900,000 mark, General March announced today, coupling his statement with an urgent appeal to the country to support the fourth Liberty loan.

The present is no time to hang back, General March said, for the maximum resources of the nation and men and money must be "hurled at the Hun" to make victory certain, and while the movement of soldiers across the water is continuing the war department is preparing another 2,000,000 men to follow the first 2,000,000.

The department has asked Congress for \$8,000,000,000 to carry out its program, he added, and the financial support of that program must not be withheld by the nation.

Taking up the battle situation on the western front, General March said with the capture of LeCateau by the British the allied forces were within 14 miles of the railway junction of Aulnoye, which is a vital strategic point for the enemy. The Liege-Mauberge railway and the lateral road through Sedan, at which the American army is striking on the Meuse, must each other at Aulnoye, and these two lines are the main arteries for German supplies and troop movements in France.

General March announced the American divisions which cleaned up the St. Mihiel salient in the fight which prepared the way for the present operations north of Verdun. Pointing from left to right on the map, he said the divisions were in line as follows:

(Fourth (regular), 26th (New England National Guard), 1st (regular), 42d (Rainbow), 80th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona national army), 2d (regular).

This is the first information made public as to the contribution of the army with which General Pershing achieved a brilliant and swift victory in his first wholly American effort.

Locating various divisions in response to questions, General March said the 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah national army) still was in the American training area; the 78th (western New York, New Jersey and Delaware national army) is on the line with the first corps, but its position not specifically stated. The 29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia national guard) is on the line in the Vosges, as is the 37th (Ohio National guard); the 90th (Texas and Oklahoma national army) is on the St. Mihiel front; the 82d (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee) is east of the Argonne, and the 42d (Rainbow) is in the Vosges.

The first courier from General Pershing carrying the hospital records of the expeditionary forces for slightly wounded men has arrived, General March said. The lists include approximately 16,000 names. This number, he said, was the accumulation for all the period up to the time it was decided to bring the lists by courier.

## TURN CHURCH INTO HOSPITAL.

Influenza Situation in Waterbury Not Much Improved.

Waterbury, Oct. 11.—As the influenza situation in Waterbury does not seem to improve very much the Methodist church hospital and cots and a temporary hospital have been moved into the building. Already several patients have been placed in the church. Several patients are very seriously ill.

At the state hospital for the insane there are more than a hundred cases, largely confined to the nurses, attendants and employees. Only a few inmates of the institution are sick as yet and it is hoped to keep the disease away from them.

## LUIGI CASTELLI.

Died This Morning After Three Days' Illness.

The death of Luigi Castelli of 10 Ladd street occurred at his home, 19 Ladd street, this morning at 8 o'clock, the end following an illness of three days. He was 31 years old and other of the city of Italy, having resided in Barre for the past seven years. Mr. Castelli is survived by his wife and two small daughters. His four brothers live in Italy. He was a granitecutter by trade and had employment in the plant of Giudici Bros.

## LOAN DRIVE NEXT WEEK.

Barre Will Make Campaign to Reach City's Quota.

The Barre campaign for the fourth Liberty loan, which has been necessary, will be started early next week, and a short, hard drive will be inaugurated to put the city over the top in spite of the handicaps already experienced.

## SCHOOLS IN BARRE TOWN REMAIN CLOSED.

The health officer of Barre town considers it necessary to keep the schools there closed another week, because of C. J. Seager, Superintendent.

MORE NURSES NEEDED  
FOR BARRE SITUATION

There Were Five Deaths in the 24 Hours Ending This Afternoon—Tired Workers Must Be Relieved.

Influenza and pneumonia are on the wane in Barre. Signs are not wanting that the most disastrous epidemic in years has spent its force, although the malady continues to claim its victims. To-day five additional deaths were reported, but the number of new cases continues to decrease, while the aggregate of recoveries was reported to be in the ascendancy. Doctors are here in sufficient hand, but the pressing need for nurses continues, and in the absence of registered nurses, of whom the supply throughout the country is pitifully inadequate, the necessity of enrolling domestic nurses and volunteer helpers is becoming more and more pronounced.

There were gratifying responses to the call for volunteers yesterday, but the number of helpers did not match the demand, and to-day the relief committee is renewing its appeal for volunteers. Night work makes a special demand on the resources of the committee, and in addition there are many auto drivers, pilots of the Red Cross cars, who are in immediate need of relief. In any number of cases citizens have been driving their cars almost constantly, night and day, for nearly a fortnight. It is believed that there are automobile owners who can furnish relief at once. Then there are many people whose help is badly needed, and the only thing lacking is their failure to volunteer. Accessions in sufficient number to cope with the situation as it exists to-day may save the situation. So far as the physicians and health authorities are concerned, the conditions are improving, but there is danger that they may revert to their former status if the list of volunteer helpers does not grow. Those who are willing to serve in the present emergency are urged to report at city hall.

The total number of deaths reported in the epidemic since its foothold late in September. According to figures furnished by the relief committee, 329 families, involving 700 cases, are being visited regularly by the doctors. A number of these families needed additional care. This forenoon only seven calls that indicated new cases were received at city hall. The authorities are urging everyone to use extreme caution and precautions, even though the situation seems brighter than at any time since the epidemic broke out.

The action of the stores in closing their doors to-morrow, Columbus day, is likely to release many people who can assist in the relief work throughout the city, for that day. The merchants are to lend their own assistance and are to urge their clerks to volunteer, either as nurses, or as drivers of automobiles. Undoubtedly those who have been engaged in this work for two weeks need the day's rest and should be relieved.

Deaths reported since yesterday are: Mrs. Harry Davidson, 34 River street; Theresa J. Connolly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Connolly of 4 Foster street; Antonio Savoie, 4 Second street; Peter Garcia, 48 West Patterson street; Louis Castelli, 19 Ladd street.

## PETER GARCIA.

He Died Last Night at House on West Patterson Street.

Peter J. Garcia, a boarder at the home of Jose Jandara, 48 West Patterson street, died around midnight. He was stricken with the influenza ten days ago, and developed pneumonia early in the week. Mr. Garcia was 30 years old and a native of Spain. There are no near relatives in Barre, although several brothers and sisters live in Spain. The deceased had resided here since 1911, and had been employed as a granitecutter.

## THERESA JOSEPHINE COMOLLI.

Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Comolli of Foster Street.

Theresa Josephine Comolli, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Comolli of 4 Foster street, passed away at her home Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She had been ill but a short time. The child would have been two years old had she lived until Oct. 29. Besides her parents, she leaves her brother, Joseph Frederick Comolli, Jr. It is expected that the funeral will be held at noon Saturday, with interment in Hope cemetery.

## MRS. HARRY DAVIDSON.

Leaves Husband, Who Is Very Ill, and Two Sons.

Mrs. Anna Davidson, wife of Harry Davidson, passed away at her home, 24 River street, Thursday afternoon at 5:20 o'clock. She had been ill since Monday. The deceased is survived by her husband, who is gravely ill, and by two sons, Allen and Francis. She was the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Daniels of North Montpelier, where she was born 28 years ago. She had lived in Barre a number of years. Besides her husband and children, Mrs. Davidson leaves four sisters, Mrs. Minnie Bolmore, Mrs. Alice Litino, Mrs. Julia M. Guyer and Mrs. Hattie Lawson.

## ANTONIO SAVOIE.

Had Been Ill Ten Days and Died Last Night.

Antonio Savoie of 4 Second street, who had been ill for the past ten days, passed away at his home last night at 11:30 o'clock, the end being due to an attack of pneumonia which developed from influenza. The deceased is survived by his wife and two children. He was around 35 years old and a native of Italy, although for the past six years he had made his home in Barre. Mr. Savoie was an expert granitecutter and lately had been employed by Jones Bros. Co.

A TORPEDO  
WIPED OUT  
600 LIVES

British Mail Steamer Leinster Was Sunk in the Irish Sea, and Only About 150 Were Saved—Commander Birch Lost

SECOND MISSILE  
BLEW SHIP UP

Submarine Only 150 Yards Away and the First Torpedo Was Seen by a Passenger, But Too Late

Dublin, Oct. 11.—It is believed 600 lives were lost in the sinking of the mail steamer Leinster by a torpedo in the Irish sea yesterday. It was stated today at the offices of her owners, Only about 150 were saved, it was added.

After the Leinster had been struck by the first torpedo and in her disabled condition was an easy prey, the submarine fired a second torpedo. This missile struck the vessel amidships, entered the engine room and caused an explosion of the ship's boilers.

There was some confusion as the passengers tried to enter the boats, and many persons were thrown into the sea. As soon as information regarding the Leinster's plight reached Kingstown, 15 tug and destroyers hastened to the place. Survivors say the submarine fired the two torpedoes without warning, from a range of about 150 yards.

Details of the lost and saved have not yet been obtained. Captain Birch, the Leinster's commander, was among those lost. It is known that two stewards were drowned.

A passenger said that if the second torpedo had not struck the Leinster, all on board except those who had been directly killed by the first torpedo probably would have been saved, as there was plenty of time to launch the boats. The explosion of the second torpedo, however, the passenger said, blew the ship up like matchwood. He saved himself by jumping. He was in the water one hour and was clinging to a raft when rescued by a destroyer.

The rescuing ships picked up scores of persons from the water, where they were clinging to upturned boats, rafts and broken timbers. The survivors were brought to Kingstown. All were in a desperate state as a result of their hour's exposure in the rough sea. A number of dead bodies also were landed.

A member of the crew says the explosion of the second torpedo blew the funnel to pieces. Some of the wreckage fell on the deck and killed several persons. A majority of the passengers on the forward deck were thrown into the sea, according to the same witness, who said some of the boats were smashed in being launched and that others capsized.

Francis Osborne, judge of the high court of the Sudan, one of the passengers, says he saw the first torpedo approach. When it struck the ship, the vessel began to settle by the head. He went over the side and slid down a rope, as others had done, and entered a boat. While the lifeboat was tossing close to the ship, the second torpedo was fired.

## SAW TORPEDO COMING.

Passenger Warned Captain, but It Was Too Late.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—A passenger on board the mail steamer Leinster saw the fatal torpedo approaching the ship. He informed the captain, but the torpedo was so near that escape was impossible. The projectile struck the side of the boat between the fore-castle and the compartment set aside for postal clerks. The vessel was fine, but the sea was rough following a recent storm.

## COULDN'T LAUNCH LIFEBOATS.

The Vessel Foundered So Quickly, There Was No Chance.

London, Oct. 11.—The mail steamer Leinster foundered so quickly after she was torpedoed that there was no chance to launch the lifeboats, according to the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Mail. Many of the survivors landed at Kingstown had been badly injured and are in the hospital there.

## AFTER AMERICAN TRANSPORTS.

New and Larger U-Boats Are on a New Campaign.

London, Oct. 11.—The sinking of the Japanese steamship Hiranomaru and the Dublin mail boat Leinster mark incidents of a new submarine campaign, which the Germans launched about 10 days ago, according to The Mail. It adds that at that time renewed submarine activity became evident in various directions, notably along the routes followed by steamers carrying American troops.

It is reported that the new U-boats are much larger and more heavily armed than any which have been sent out previously by Germany.

## CAPT. CONE INJURED.

Was in Charge of American Naval Air Service.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—Captain H. R. Cone, in charge of the American naval aviation service, was among the passengers of the steamship Leinster, which was sunk by a German submarine. Captain Cone is suffering from a broken leg.